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U.S. Stresses NATO Role on Arms Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials emphasized Friday that a Soviet proposal to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe would not be accepted without the full approval of the NATO allies, while President Ronald Reagan expressed optimism about reaching an agreement.

"We've narrowed the gap a little more," Mr. Reagan said after he was briefed in California by Secretary of State George P. Shultz on the Soviet offer.

Mr. Reagan said there must be a "substantial agreement" ready for

signature before a summit meeting could be held.

Meanwhile, Kenneth L. Adelman, the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stressed Friday that "President Reagan is not going to sacrifice the interests of Europeans for having a summit."

Mr. Adelman, who accompanied Mr. Shultz on his visit to Moscow, said he thought that the Europeans were justified in feeling nervous about an agreement that included removing the shorter-range missiles because the Soviet bloc had greater conventional forces.

In Warsaw, Senator Sam Nunn,

chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, also expressed reservations Friday about any agreement to remove the shorter-range missiles from Europe.

Mr. Nunn said that a balance of conventional military forces in Europe between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact should be a precondition to a final decision on eliminating all nuclear weapons from the continent under any new arms control agreement.

"We ought to declare that one of the things we are going to look at before we complete the drawdown of medium-range missiles is the conventional weapons and chemical weapons balance," Mr. Nunn said.

"We have to emphasize conventional arms control parallel to, if not a condition precedent to, going much further than we've gone on INF on the nuclear side," he said. "We have to have some very substantial reductions by the Soviets."

Mr. Nunn criticized the Western alliance for failing to address the imbalance in conventional forces and said its lack of action was being exploited by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"It is really quite inexcusable," he said, "for NATO to be in this position where we have not even thought through or discussed in any kind of comprehensive way what our conventional arms control position is."

Mr. Nunn made his comments on the last day of a trip through Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania in which he discussed arms control with political and military leaders.

At a stopover in Geneva, Mr. Nunn also said there was the need for some "real soul-searching" by NATO if it wants to "stop short of zero-zero" in shorter-range nuclear missiles, perhaps leaving both sides with 100 or more.

"Unless NATO also says we are enthusiastically also going to deploy these shorter-range systems," he said, "there is no need to say that to the Soviets. There is no need in the world for NATO to say no we will go to zero but on the other hand to say no we will not have any shorter-range systems. That would be the ultimate in absurdity."

In related developments:

• Edward L. Rowny, a U.S. arms control adviser, said Friday in Beijing that the United States sought a total ban on medium-range missiles in Asia and would accept the Soviet offer to reduce its Asian arsenal to 100 warheads only on an interim basis.

Mr. Rowny, who is in Beijing to brief Chinese leaders on Mr. Shultz's visit to Moscow, said that Mr. Gorbachev spoke only of eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

"It's ambiguous what happens in Asia and we don't like that ambiguity and want to clean that up," Mr. Rowny said.

China and Japan have expressed concern about the Soviet force of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles in Asia, and have said the elimination of such weapons in Europe should be accompanied by similar disarmament in Asia.

• In West Germany, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner was quoted as saying Friday that Western Europe could not give up nuclear weapons until it reached a balance between the Russians and "couple" the United States to the defense of Europe.

The allies have, with varying degrees of reluctance, accepted the "zero option" that would eliminate all levels of aggression or threats of aggression."

An American president would thus face the agonizing choice of unleashing strategic missiles at the Soviet Union, inviting retaliation on U.S. cities, or seeing Western Europe overrun. By having an American missile in Western Europe — the Pershing-2 — that could strike the Soviet sanctuary, NATO planners in 1979 hoped to deter the Russians and "couple" the United States to the defense of Europe.

The allies have, with varying degrees of reluctance, accepted the "zero option" that would eliminate all levels of aggression or threats of aggression."

Refined over the years, the theory of "flexible response" envisages a ladder of graduated responses to a Warsaw Pact attack on Western Europe, with American troops acting as a "trip wire" automatically to the United States to the defense of Europe.

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See ALLIES, Page 2

Kiosk

Fanfani Forms Cabinet in Italy

ROME (UPI) — Amintore Fanfani presented his new government to President Francesco Cossiga on Friday following the refusal of every party except his own Christian Democrats to join.

The new government's essential purpose will be to oversee national elections expected to be called for June, a year ahead of schedule.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Tamil militants attack three buses and two trucks, killing 10 in Sri Lanka. — Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Australia and Asia have joined the privatization bandwagon. — Page 5.

For Allies in Europe, A Dilemma on Missiles

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

ROME (UPI) — As they shape their responses to proposals for the elimination of all Soviet and American ballistic missiles in Europe, the major West European allies are profoundly reluctant to follow the Reagan administration while equally eager to strengthen their strategic links to the United States.

At the governmental level is Bonn, Paris and London, there is something approaching dread that the Reagan administration partly out of domestic political necessity, is making decisions that will lead to a radically diminished American commitment to the defense of Europe.

"These are momentous times," commented a West European envoy, sounding gloomy.

The abolition of medium-range and possibly shorter-range missiles would be a grand stride toward President Ronald Reagan's vision of a world freed of nuclear weapons in which peace-loving nations would devote themselves to defense, not apocalyptic destruction. In the phase of one unconvinced French official, Europe would become a "shop window," a testing ground, for the nuclear utopia.

As cold-eyed European strategists see it, a Western Europe stripped of American missiles will leave the Atlantic alliance in poor shape to sustain a doctrine adopted in 1967 that vowed a "flexible and balanced range of appropriate responses conventional and nuclear, to all levels of aggression or threats of aggression."

Refined over the years, the theory of "flexible response" envisages a ladder of graduated responses to a Warsaw Pact attack on Western Europe, with American troops acting as a "trip wire" automatically to the United States to the defense of Europe.

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cally implicating the United States in hostilities.

But with medium-range and shorter-range missiles eliminated, most rungs of the ladder would be gone, leaving nuclear artillery at the bottom and U.S.-based intermediate missiles at the top.

Another strategic concept now left in tatters was first formalized in

NEWS ANALYSIS

December 1979 when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization resolved to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Although it was motivated by the Soviet Union's buildup of SS-20 missiles, NATO's so-called Integrated Decision Document made it clear that some U.S. missiles would be needed even if all of the Soviet systems were removed.

The 1979 decision was conditioned by the Soviet Union's achievement of nuclear parity with the United States. This raised fears that the Soviet Union could use its strategic forces to hold the United States at bay while it subdued Western Europe — or threatened to do so — with its bigger conventional forces and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Rowny, who is in Beijing to brief Chinese leaders on Mr. Shultz's visit to Moscow, said that Mr. Gorbachev spoke only of eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

An American president would thus face the agonizing choice of unleashing strategic missiles at the Soviet Union, inviting retaliation on U.S. cities, or seeing Western Europe overrun. By having an American missile in Western Europe — the Pershing-2 — that could strike the Soviet sanctuary, NATO planners in 1979 hoped to deter the Russians and "couple" the United States to the defense of Europe.

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Soldiers Protect Christian Pilgrims in Jerusalem

Israeli soldiers stood near Christian pilgrims on the Via Dolorosa, or the Way of Sorrows, during a Good Friday procession in the Old City of Jerusalem. According to tradition, it is the route that Jesus took with his cross to the hill of Golgotha, where he was crucified with two criminals.

Washington's New Code Word

'Competitiveness' Is the Undeclared Issue for 1988 Race

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Competitiveness," said Secretary of Labor William E. Brock, a longtime student of political fashions, is the new code word in Washington, and Washington needs code words. It doesn't think in sentences very often."

Mr. Brock's comment reflects both the sexism of the competitiveness issue and its lack of precision.

Substantively, competitiveness is a complex issue. But talking to voters such as those interviewed recently in Knoxville, Tennessee, it comes down to two basic human

questions: What kind of jobs will there be for our children here, where we live? What is the chance of maintaining the American standard of living for that next generation?

"And," he added, "the candidates and parties want to be sure they don't get caught on the back of the wave."

That may explain why, when the Congressional Caucus on Competitiveness announced it was open for business at the start of the 100th Congress in January, more than 190 House and Senate members signed up.

In February, President Ronald Reagan sent Congress a bulky package of competitiveness proposals involving 13 separate bills and amendments to seven other existing pieces of legislation.

The president, who has emphasized market forces as the main instrument for economic progress, went further in this set of measures than ever before in defining a role for the federal government in education and training, in basic research and in remedying predatory trade practices by other nations.

The Democratic co-chairmen of the competitiveness caucus, Representative Buddy MacKay of Florida and Senator Max Baucus of Montana, welcomed the president's initiative but said it could only be the starting point for a long-term agenda.

"Not sufficiently aggressive," Mr. MacKay said. "Weak tea," Mr. Baucus agreed.

Many of the Democratic presidential hopefuls are vying to show themselves tougher than their rivals in the debate on trade legislation that is central to the competitiveness issue.

The front-runner, former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, early on chose to define himself as a critic of "the new protectionism" that he said some of his fellow Democrats were offering as "soak oil medicine" for curing trade imbalances. Import restraints, he warned in a speech last year, "enrich U.S. industrial weakness, sanction inefficiency and concede the superiority of our competitors."

Mr. Hart advocated retaliatory measures only against specific proven violations of international trade rules and cautioned that "if we could somehow wave a wand and abolish all the illegal trade barriers, the trade deficit would only fall about 10 percent." An overvalued dollar and uncompetitive industry.

See COMPETE, Page 2

U.S. to Allow Patents On New Forms of Life

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government, in a decision with broad moral and ethical implications, has said it is clearing the way for inventors to patent new forms of animal life created through gene splicing.

The policy, detailed Thursday by the Commerce Department, would allow the patenting of animals with new traits produced by a variety of new reproductive technologies, including genetic engineering.

The policy was adopted by the department's Patent and Trademark Office and is scheduled to be published Tuesday. It will make the United States the first country to patent animal life.

The policy specifically bars the patenting of new genetic characteristics in humans. But one official of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office acknowledged that the decision could eventually lead to commercial protection of new human traits.

"The decision says higher life forms will be considered and it could be extrapolated to human beings," said Charles E. Van Horn, director of organic chemistry and biotechnology in the patent office. "But for the time being, we are not going to consider applications involving human life."

A coalition of animal welfare and public policy groups led by the Humane Society of the United States and the Foundation on Economic Trends in Washington was formed Thursday to block the policy.

"One can infer from this decision that the entire creative process in higher forms of life, including human life, is going to be redirected or controlled to satisfy purely human ends," said Dr. Michael Fox, a veterinarian and scientific director of the Humane Society. "We are not only playing God, we are assuming dominion over God."

The policy has important economic consequences for the biotechnology industry and for agriculture, the fields in which much of the research is being conducted, according to scientists and farming experts.

The policy recognizes the pace of breakthroughs in reproductive technologies involving animals. Genes from different species are



Student Protesters Clash With Police in South Korea

About 3,000 students demonstrated Friday in Seoul to demand the resignation of President Chun Doo Hwan and to show their opposition to his decision to shelve plans for constitutional change. The students fought with more than 1,200 policemen.

opposition to his decision to shelve plans for constitutional change.

See COMPETE, Page 2

Maker of 'Bag Lady' Doll Gets Dressing Down From U.S. Group

By James McBride
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To hear a California doll manufacturer, Donald Gourley, tell it, it is a piece of art, like a painting or a symphony. But what he calls a piece of art has caused a national flap.

"Outrageous," said Kip Tiernan, 60, the founder of Rosie's Place shelter for the homeless in Boston, the city where the controversy began. "The ultimate in vulgarity and poor taste," added The Boston Globe.

The organization has picketed the warehouse of Mr. Gourley's Los Angeles-based Sher-Stuff Products Inc. It also has vowed to picket stores in Boston, New York, Washington, Los Angeles, New Orleans and about nine other cities where the doll is sold until it is discontinued.

About 9,000 have been made. They cost from \$40 to \$500, depending upon the size. The doll has raised the ire of advocates for

the nation's estimated three million to six million homeless.

Homeless women are commonly known as bag ladies because of the shopping bags in which they often carry their possessions.

"This guy and his company have taken a fragile population and exploited it," Mr. Tiernan said.

Chris Sprowl, the president of the National Union of the Homeless, said, "It speaks to the kind of times and country we live in to take people's misery and make a profit from it."

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"To offer us money," Mr. Tiernan wrote, "to add insult to the injury you have already created in our fragile community." Mr. Gourley then withdrew the donation.

Mr. Gourley, the manufacturer, said that

the company did not intend to stop selling the doll.

"The artist has a right," he said. "When we developed the bag lady, there was no intention of it being a homeless person. Bag ladies are a part of America."

Maria Foscariini, the Washington counsel to the National Coalition for the Homeless, said: "It's the type of bizarre contradiction that arrives when you have a social problem that is not adequately being addressed."

She added: "Homelessness is not a fad. It is not a joke. It is not something you can turn into a doll you can sell for the amusement of high-class society."

In Washington, the doll is sold at Flights of

107 Killed In Sri Lanka In Attack By Tamils

The Associated Press

COLOMBO. Sri Lanka — Tamil militants attacked three buses and two trucks with machine guns and grenades on Friday, killing 107 persons, including women and children, the government announced.

Tilak Ratanakara, the chairman of the government Media Center, said it was believed that most of the victims were Sinhalese. Other officials said the Sinhalese were segregated from the Tamils and Moslems and then shot.

Mr. Ratanakara said several Tamil guerrillas stopped the three buses and two trucks on a jungle road near Aluth-Oya Village, 115 miles (186 kilometers) northeast of Colombo, the capital.

The army was called out to protect villagers and retrieve bodies in the area, he added.

Most of the victims had been returning home to Colombo from villages in the Trincomalee district after Tuesday's New Year celebrations with their relatives, Mr. Ratanakara said. The New Year holiday, which marks the Buddha's birth, is celebrated by both Tamils and Sinhalese.

The government had announced a 10-day cease-fire for the New Year and said its forces would not attack Tamil militants on land or by air. Tamil groups agreed to go along if soldiers did not attack, but both sides alleged violations.

Tamils, who are mostly Hindu, allege discrimination in jobs, education and use of their Tamil language by the majority Buddhist Sinhalese. Tamils comprise 18 percent of the island's population.

Moderate Tamils want more autonomy for their communities in the north and east of Sri Lanka, where they predominate, while militants want a separate nation.

GENES: Patents on Life

(Continued from Page 1)
fully splitting embryos when they are only days old.

The ability to patent such developments, according to those familiar with the situation, could be worth billions of dollars to the inventors and companies that commercialize the technology.

The new policy stems from a 1980 decision in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, 5-4, that a General Electric Co. researcher could patent a bacterium that was genetically altered to digest crude oil. The organism was developed to combat oil spills.

The court ruled that Congress's original intent in establishing patent law was to "include anything under the sun that is made by man."

The Patent Office reported Thursday that 15 applications had been received from inventors to patent animal life.

Scientists said the policy would help inventors and companies introduce new gene-altered animals to the market sooner because it would provide commercial protection for work and investment.



President Ronald Reagan and George P. Shultz after talks in Santa Barbara, California.

ALLIES: For West Europeans, a Dilemma Over U.S. and Soviet Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)
Soviet SS-20s and American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles from Europe.

But several West European foreign ministers indicated Thursday in Brussels that they did not share Secretary of State George P. Shultz's apparent inclination to accept Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal to abolish shorter-range systems as well.

The unnerving prospect of a "second zero option" on shorter-range systems, which would leave NATO exposed to the Warsaw Pact's numerical conventional superiority, has visibly stiffened the determination of the French and British governments to retain and strengthen their independent nuclear forces.

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(Continued from Page 1)
ance in conventional forces with the Warsaw Pact.

In an interview with the Bild newspaper, Mr. Wörner was quoted as saying that the greatest danger to the security of Western Europe came from the Warsaw Pact's superiority in nonnuclear forces.

"The Soviets have to reduce in this area," he said. "As long as there is no balance in conventional forces, then we cannot fully give up nuclear weapons."

Referring to the talks in Moscow, Mr. Wörner said: "The superpowers made a good step forward toward removing medium-range missiles. This would be, for the first time, real disarmament."

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said Friday that an agreement with the Soviet Union on removing medium-range nuclear weapons would still leave 4,600 nuclear weapons in Europe.

Yet, as one NATO official in Brussels put it, "lots of our assumptions are under challenge." He added: "We are going to have to say we like them rather than we need them because the Soviets have them. Gorbachev has really pulled the skids out from under us."

Such pro-nuclear, pro-deterrence forthrightness is possible in

Paris or from Mrs. Thatcher. But it is unthinkable in West Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl has, since 1982, pledged to "make peace with ever fewer weapons."

Nowhere in Europe is a government under more self-generated pressure to be seen to be in favor of arms-reduction agreements.

West Germany is the key to the question of shorter-range missiles, since most Soviet weapons in this category are aimed at the country and any new NATO ones would

have to be based there. In a larger sense the entire missile debate since 1979 has been about the defense predicament of West Germany, which has itself renounced nuclear weapons.

In public, Mr. Kohl has spoken in favor of "equal ceilings" for shorter-range systems; in private he is known to believe that new American shorter-range weapons might have to be based in West Germany to match the Soviet Union's superiority while 72 Per-

shing-1-A launchers, manned by the West German Air Force, might have to be modernized.

But should Mr. Reagan endorse the "second zero option" on shorter-range systems, he will effectively ally himself with Mr. Kohl's domestic opponents in the Social Democratic and Greens parties which, like the U.S. president, increasingly regard nuclear deterrence as "obsolete." Against such a coalition, Mr. Kohl would have little choice but to capitulate.

Under the agreement now being considered, the Soviet Union would have to dismantle about 1,200 of its missiles in the longer-range intermediate-range category, while the United States would have to dismantle about 216.

In addition, the Soviet proposal would abolish shorter-range missiles with a range of 300 to 600 miles. U.S. officials estimate that Moscow would have 130 to 140 of the shorter-range missiles, including 80 in Europe and 60 in Asia.

Western sources earlier had predicted U.S. approval for a transfer of registration to protect Kuwaiti oil tanker traffic in the Gulf.

The source said, however, that the deal consisted of Kuwait transferring the registrations of five of its tankers to the Soviet Union. Three of the tankers are to operate regularly from Kuwait and two are to be in reserve.

Western and Arab sources said the agreement was signed in late March in Kuwait, during an announced visit there by the first deputy minister of the Soviet ministry that handles merchant shipping.

The Middle East source said Kuwait had sought to transfer to Soviet registration a larger portion of its fleet of approximately 20 tankers.

But he said U.S. agreement was expected on transferring registrations of another six to eight Kuwaiti tankers to the United States.

Western sources earlier had predicted U.S. approval for a transfer of registration to protect Kuwaiti oil tanker traffic in the Gulf.

Kuwait has sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war, and its ships increasingly have been targets for Iranian aircraft.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Tuesday that Moscow was prepared to provide warships to escort Soviet tankers in the Gulf.

A Western source expressed concern at the deepening Soviet involvement in the Gulf, saying the tanker deal "legitimized" the presence there of Soviet warships.

North's Tehran Deal: Hasty Bid for Hostages Rejected by McFarlane

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the early morning hours of May 28, 1986, while other members of a White House delegation were asleep in the Tehran Hilton, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North unilaterally struck an arms-for-hostages deal and summoned a plane load of U.S. weapons from Israel as part of the bargain, sources said.

Colonel North, then a member of the National Security Council staff, secretly ordered the waiting airplane filled with missile spare parts to fly to Iran after he had tentatively reached a private agreement with an Iranian middleman, Manucher Ghorbanifar, that two American hostages would be released when the shipment arrived.

Colonel North, then a member of the National Security Council staff, secretly ordered the waiting airplane filled with missile spare parts to fly to Iran after he had tentatively reached a private agreement with an Iranian middleman, Manucher Ghorbanifar, that two American hostages would be released when the shipment arrived.

Colonel North was relieved of responsibility for at least one of the operations.

However, when Colonel North later awakened his boss on the mission, Robert C. McFarlane, then the White House national security adviser, and informed him of the private agreement, Mr. McFarlane rejected the deal and insisted that all four American hostages be released.

Just as the aircraft was reaching its final checkpoint before turning toward Iran, Mr. McFarlane used a secret communications system to order the plane back to Tel Aviv, the sources said.

Mr. McFarlane had clandestinely

arrived in Tehran three days earlier as part of a White House effort to swap U.S. weaponry for American hostages held by Iranian-backed extremists in Lebanon.

The state radio had quoted senior company sources as admitting the bribe had been made. However, Per Moesberg, Bofors' chief spokesman, called the report "completely groundless." Swedish radio said Thursday that Bofors, a subsidiary of Nobel Industries Sweden AB, had paid \$2 million krona (\$3 million) since November to India to have contacts through secret Swiss bank accounts. The final sum was to have been much larger, the radio said.

In India, the Defense Ministry denied that any bribe had been paid in the Bofors deal, which the company won in February 1986 against strong French competition.

WORLD BRIEFS

Swedish Firm Denies Paying Bribes

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish armaments company Bofors denied Friday that it had paid bribes to key Indian politicians and defense officials to secure a \$1.3 billion contract to supply the Indian army with an artillery system.

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Assad Said to Extend Offer to Arafat

ALGIERS (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad on Friday offered to end a four-year feud with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, if he broke with Egypt. Palestinian sources here said such a move would bolster Soviet efforts to reunite the divided Palestinian movement.

The effort to reconcile the two leaders, enemies since Syria backed mutiny by PLO dissidents in 1983, came as rival guerrilla leaders met for the fifth day in Algiers. The leaders are seeking a formula to reunite the PLO before Monday meetings of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Assad's offer was conveyed to Mr. Arafat in a 90-minute telephone call between the guerrilla leader and Khalid Fahoum, the Damascus-based former chairman of the council, said highly placed Palestinian officials. Meanwhile, in a further sign that the feud might be ending, the Algerian news agency APS, quoting Palestinian sources, said that Mr. Assad has been invited to attend the council's meeting.

Kuwait Ships Get Soviet Registrations

United Press International

MOSCOW — Kuwait has transferred the registrations of five oil tankers to the Soviet Union and is hoping to transfer registrations of as many as eight others to the United States to prevent Iranian attacks, a Middle East source said Friday.

The report, by a source familiar with details of the transaction, came three days after the Soviet Union announced that it had rented three oil tankers to Kuwait to transport oil through the Gulf.

The source said, however, that the deal consisted of Kuwait transferring the registrations of five of its tankers to the Soviet Union.

Three of the tankers are to operate regularly from Kuwait and two are to be in reserve.

Western and Arab sources said the agreement was signed in late March in Kuwait, during an announced visit there by the first deputy minister of the Soviet ministry that handles merchant shipping.

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A Western source expressed concern at the deepening Soviet involvement in the Gulf, saying the tanker deal "legitimized" the presence there of Soviet warships.

Afghan Refugees Seek King's Return

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AFP) — A meeting of 5,000 Afghan refugees, many of them tribal leaders, called overwhelmingly on Friday for the return of the exiled Afghan King, Zahir Shah, correspondent said.

The tribal assembly, or Jirga, at the Jingal Pir Azziz refugee camp near Quetta, in southwestern Pakistan, was organized by tribal leaders. They were backed by small pro-monarchist parties that do not belong to the seven main parties of the Afghan guerrilla alliance.

Several tribal and religious leaders castigated the heads of the seven parties for not being united. "If we were united," they said, "we would not be fighting the Soviet Union on its own territory." They described the king as being "the most respected Afghan leader in international circles" and the only one capable of bringing about Afghan unity.

4 Blacks Win Suit Against U.S. Paper

NEW YORK (WP) — The New York Daily News, the largest general-circulation newspaper in the United States, discriminated against black reporters and editors in promotions, salaries and assignments, a federal jury has found.

The case was the first one of racial bias involving black editorial employees and a major news organization to go to trial in the United States. The four-man, two-woman jury, which included one black, is to meet in a few days to set damages. In negotiations with the News, the plaintiffs reportedly had asked as much as \$1 million each.

Jack Dunlevy, a News spokesman, said the paper would appeal and "ultimately be vindicated." F. Gilman Spencer, the News' editor, said 57 of its 445 editorial staff members were black, including 12 blacks in newsrooms.

The News has a circulation of 1.3 million.

For the Record

MOSCOW conducted an underground nuclear explosion Friday at its test range in Soviet Central Asia. It was the fourth test since it ended a 19-month unilateral test ban on Feb. 26.

SEAN HUGHEY, 26, the son of Ireland's prime minister, Charles Haughey, has won a seat in Ireland's Senate after failing to gain a lower house seat in the February elections that brought his father to power. He was chosen for the Senate on Thursday in a ballot by members of Parliament and local authorities.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French air traffic controllers voted Friday to strike for two hours a day next week from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. Tuesday through Friday, following the failure of talks between unions and management in a continuing dispute.

Daniel Ternentham, France's director general of civil aviation, said nearly 30 of Air France's 316 daily flights would be delayed and that Air Inter would be forced to cancel 20 to 30 of its 339 daily domestic flights.

Correction

Because of an editing error, a Washington Post dispatch in Monday's editions misidentified the South African official who issued new restrictions regarding criticism of political detentions. The official is the police commissioner, General Johan Coetzee.

REBELS: Uprising Ends

(Continued from Page 1)
war with Britain over the Falkland Islands.

General Hector Rios Eruen, the army chief of staff, dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Luis Nicolas Polo, commander of the rebel camp, and Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico, an army instructor accused of urging cadets at the Campo de Mayo infantry school to join the rebellion.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, a Democrat whose state is the textbook model other governors cite for their own efforts at job-producing development strategies, shares Mr. Hart's skepticism about protectionist measures.

But in recent months, the other second-tier candidates — each hoping to establish himself as Mr. Hart's main rival — have almost leapfrogged each other in finding rhetoric and proposals close to the liberal position.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, has sponsored labor's favorite trade provision, a proposal that would levy stiff penalties on goods from nations such as Japan that fail to reduce their trade surpluses with the United States by a prescribed amount. In his announcement speech, Mr. Gephardt said he was not willing to "rely on the untested mercies of our trading partners" and said he would make U.S. military assistance conditional on lessened competition from such countries as South Korea.

Another challenger, former Governor Bruce Babbitt

AMERICAN TOPICS

Small Studios Playing Bigger Role in Films

A decade ago, about 10 of the 100 or so Academy Award nominations a year were won by films released by small studios. The total this year was 36. In 1977, only one of the 20 acting nominations went to a nonmajor studio performance. This year, 11 of the 20 went to small studios.

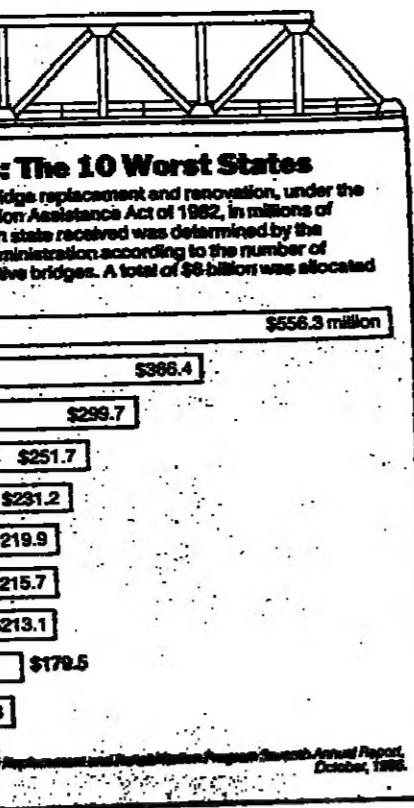
"Platoon," winner of four awards including best picture, was produced by Hemdale. "A Room With a View," winner of three awards, was financed and distributed by Cinecom. The New York Times says the small producers and distributors are unanimous about the main reason for their success: The major studios have abandoned small, serious, risky films, the kind that often win prizes.

The overhead, the cost of running a studio is so enormous that these movies must do \$100 million at the box office," said John Daly, chairman of Hemdale, which has also produced "Hoosiers." "So the daring, provocative, small-in-budget but large-in-heart pictures have found their way to Hemdale and companies like us."

Hollywood thus finds itself going the way of Broadway, where costs are so huge that only a smash hit can make money, giving rise to the more modest off-Broadway and even off-off-Broadway theaters. The Motion Picture Association of America says the average major studio film in 1986 cost \$16 million to make and \$7 million to market.

Short Takes

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York is drawing only one third the audience of a cartoon character at 9 A.M. Sunday mornings on WNYW-TV. Last March, 220,000 households were tuned in to Danger Mouse, but then the mayor displaced the mouse, and the ratings dropped to 70,000 households. At City Hall, where wag called it Danger Mouse versus Danger Mouth, Mayor Koch said: "I was thinking of inviting Danger Mouse to be a guest on my show. I suspect he'd be more interesting than any commissioner I could bring."



Source: Federal Highway Administration, Annual Report, October 1986.

The New York Times

Almost half of the bridges in the United States are structurally deficient, no longer able to carry the loads for which they were designed, the Federal Highway Administration says. Even before the sudden bridge collapse on Schuylkill Creek in upstate New York this month, in which at least six persons were killed, the agency estimated that federal and state governments would spend more than \$20 billion in the next five years to repair major bridge defects, ranging from deck corrosion to fatigue in structural supports.

The average number of people per American household declined last year to a record low of 2.67, the U.S. Census Bureau reports. The average was 2.76 in 1980 and 3.14 in 1970. In part, the decline reflects the aging of the population, the bureau said. It cited fewer children per family, more one-parent families and more people living alone.

The trend dates at least to the last century. The average num-

ber of people per household was 5.55 in 1850, 4.76 in 1900 and 3.37 in 1950. The bureau projects that the average will decline to 2.48 in the year 2000.

Shorter Takes: A ban on smoking in all public places was endorsed 55 percent to 43 percent in a Gallup survey. It also showed a slight majority for a ban on all forms of cigarette advertising, 49 percent to 47 percent. Ten years ago, an advertising ban was opposed, 54 percent to 36 percent. NBC's "Hill Street Blues" is ending after seven years. It has won 26 Emmy awards from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and is being rebroadcast on foreign networks.

A New York Times reader, Vivian Ronay Barry, reports seeing this seasonal message, in Easter egg colors of yellow and sky blue, chalked on a wall near Manhattan's Central Park: BUNNY POWER NOW.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Defector Says Warsaw Pact Planned Invasion of Poland Over Solidarity

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Staff Writer

WARSAW — Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German troops were twice poised to invade Poland in the 16 months before the Polish government crushed the Solidarity movement, according to an account by a defector from the Polish general staff.

The Polish emigre journal *Kultura*, published in Paris, has just published a long, detailed account of the time by Ryszard Kuklinski, who during that period was a colonel preparing for martial law while secretly reporting for the United States on military plans.

Mr. Kuklinski, who now is living under an assumed name in the United States, said Soviet generals took up residence in Poland and bullied and humiliated Polish leaders into crushing the Solidarity movement by threatening a full-scale attack similar to the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The defector said that he and others in the Polish command began drawing blueprints for a martial law clampdown on Solidarity at precisely the time that Polish officials joined Lech Walesa, the union's leader, in the Gdansk shipyards to sign an agreement guaranteeing union rights and cultural freedoms.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman who first disclosed Mr. Kuklinski's existence in June, said this week that he would comment on Tuesday on the article, which was in the form of an interview.

Mr. Kuklinski, 57, was spirited out of Poland with his family a month before martial law was declared on Dec. 13, 1981, and he is now under a death sentence in Poland.

In the article, he said that he was involved in the 1968 attack on

Czechoslovakia and that those experiences led him to see a similar scenario unfolding in Poland.

Throughout the article, the defector sought to portray himself as a patriot induced to spy by Moscow's heavy-handed attempts to dominate Poland and by his memory of 1970, when Polish troops quelled a protest against price increases by killing 44 persons.

Mr. Kuklinski described General Wojciech Jaruzelski, then head of the Polish Army and now the Polish leader, as often anguished and despairing, and as trying to stall while Soviet generals demanded action to suppress the stirrings for labor pluralism that they called counterrevolution.

By the winter of 1981, the defector wrote, Soviet military leaders had drawn plans for a military invasion in the guise of Warsaw Pact maneuvers. Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, the commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, was in Warsaw, according to Mr. Kuklinski, where he was seeking to put together a new Polish government comprising pro-Soviet hard-liners.

In all, the defector reported, 18 Soviet, Czechoslovak and East German divisions were to be ready to cross Polish borders on Dec. 8, while the Soviet and East German Baltic fleets were to maintain a blockade.

General Jaruzelski, reportedly was deeply upset and could not even convince the Russians to eliminate from their plans the participation of East German troops, whose use he said would needlessly offend national pride.

At this point, General Eugeniusz Molek, one of the hard-line generals politically arrayed against General Jaruzelski, appealed to the Soviet Defense Ministry to allow

the national assembly to re-

served for military appointees.

The Democratic Party has proved the biggest surprise in the run-up to the poll, attracting wide support by evoking memories of Indonesia's first president, who died broken and disgraced in 1970.

The little-known leadership of the Democratic Party, whose main wing Mr. Sukarno founded more than 50 years ago, held its rally on the final day of campaigning for general elections across the huge archipelago with the world's fifth largest population.

The party's supporters, wearing red shirts emblazoned with Mr. Sukarno's profile, aimed to stage the kind of mass rally that he was famous for.

Indonesians go to the polls next

Thursday to elect 400 members to the national parliament as well as representatives to provincial and local assemblies. Another 100 seats

7 Countries Maintained Secrecy on Missile Ban

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — For more than four years, seven nations worked in secrecy to limit the export of large missiles suitable for nuclear weapons. On Thursday, as the controls were announced, the negotiators expressed relief and surprise that their work had not been disclosed ahead of time.

Had it been widely publicized, a U.S. official said, the task would have become more complex. The seven nations would have faced pressure from domestic industries and foreign customers, he said.

Countries that rely on imported missile technologies in their space programs might have sought to thwart the controls.

Officials said there had been two reports about the negotiations in Japanese newspapers, one a few months ago and one in 1983.

"We held our breath for two days, expecting questions, and nobody asked," an official said of the earlier report, which escaped Western attention.

Partly out of concern that news of the talks would become known, the seven nations put into effect on an informal basis in 1983 some of the controls that have now been adopted.

While there were limits to the restrictions that could be imposed, an official said, all the nations were worried about the danger of a spread of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The agreement, announced Thursday by the White House, was concluded on April 7 in an exchange of letters among the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

The letters state that each country will refuse to export certain kinds of missiles or their components to most other countries.

The controls apply to technologies that would enable production of any missile or other unmanned vehicle capable of carrying an 1,100-pound (about 500-kilogram) warhead a distance of 190 miles (about 305 kilometers). It does not limit the sale of manned aircraft.

This decision was adopted, according to U.S. officials, because it describes the approximate weight of a crude nuclear device and the minimum distance at which such weapons would be militarily useful.

Although the effort to limit the spread is not new, U.S. officials said it gained impetus in 1982 on instructions from President Ronald Reagan.

A Pentagon official, speaking of the secret, said that about a year and a half ago, Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, prepared testimony on the need to control space launching technologies.

The official who described the incident Thursday said Mr. Glenn had completed and did not mention the secret talks.

At least three cabinet members were kept informed. They were the secretary of state, the secretary of commerce and the secretary of defense since all three departments were involved in the negotiations.

On Thursday, they were congratulating themselves for having kept the rest of Washington largely in the dark.

Colonel Eduardo Cabanig, the commander of a marine brigade on Sulawesi island in the southern Philippines, said last week that a shipment of 2,400 weapons for Moslem rebels had arrived in March from a foreign country that he did not identify. Analysis said they believed that Libya was the source of the arms.

Colonel Cabanig said the weapons



Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, left in handcuffs, and Corporal Arnold Bracy, right in coat, former Marine guards at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, leave separate pre-trial hearings at Quantico, Virginia, to determine if they should face a court-martial on espionage charges.

Marines Won't Rule Out More Arrests

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps said Friday that he could not rule out additional arrests in the espionage affair at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"We still have an on-going investigation and it would be very unwise for me to stand here and say there are not going to be any more," General Paul X. Kelley said at a news conference.

He said the focus of the investigation remained the U.S. mission in Moscow. Two Marine guards at the embassy are alleged to have become sexually involved with Soviet women and to have given Soviet agents access to sensitive areas of the embassy.

General Kelley said there had been an initial lack of cooperation among U.S. government agencies involved in the investigation, notably

the Central Intelligence Agency.

He declined to give details but said, "We now have full inter-agency cooperation throughout the entire federal government."

Four Marine guards posted to the Soviet Union have been implicated in the affair.

"Two have been charged with espionage and a third with failing to report unauthorized contacts with Soviet citizens. A fourth is being held on suspicion of espionage."

General Kelley said the Soviet Union was involved in a concerted effort to "degrade and humiliate" the image of the Marine Corps through its statements on the case.

New Libyan Interest in Pacific

Gadhafi May Aid Rebels in Effort to Harm U.S., France

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Five European businessmen, working with a man linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization, have been indicted in New York on charges of trying to sell \$640 million of worthless Indonesian promissory notes.

Robert Morgenstern, district attorney for Manhattan, said Thursday that the five were caught when they tried to sell the notes to an undercover police officer posing as a businessman.

The Indonesian government assisted in the investigation, officials said. Mr. Morgenstern said the Bank of Indonesia had advised investors to buy the notes.

The notes were provided to the five businessmen by Hassan Zubaidi who the New York police said had ties to the PLO.

According to Mr. Morgenstern, Mr. Zubaidi, who lives in Damascus and is wanted on fraud charges in Britain and West Germany, had \$3.5 billion of the worthless notes. Mr. Zubaidi was not indicted. Mr. Morgenstern said, because he is beyond U.S. jurisdiction.

The five businessmen allegedly tried to sell the securities in the United States at steep discounts.

Mr. Morgenstern said it was not known whether any of the remaining \$2.9 billion of notes were bought abroad.

Indicted were: Odd Bergen, 53, and Dag Moller, 29, both of Norway; Gilbert Hubert Thierry, 51, and Richard Semper, 36, both of France; and Eric Gaekler, 53, of West Germany.

Colonel Cabanig said the weapons

included machine guns, high-powered rifles and anti-tank rockets.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said recently that his government was concerned over reports that Libya had offered aid, including money, arms and paramilitary training, to radical groups on South Pacific islands.

He accused Libya of promoting terrorism, conflict and unrest in the region under the pretext of establishing diplomatic and commercial ties.

Some Western analysts say that Libya is stepping up its activities in the South Pacific in retaliation for setbacks it has suffered in the last six months in Chad, where France and the United States are providing military assistance to government forces that have driven Libyan rebels from the northern part of the country.

These analysts say that the Soviet Union is eager to counter the U.S. naval presence in the Pacific and destabilize Western interests there. Moscow denies this, insisting that it is interested only in peaceful cooperation.

Western analysts have said there is evidence that Libya recently resumed supplying arms to Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines. The rebels have been fighting for independence since the early 1970s.

Colonel Cabanig said last week that a shipment of about 2,400 weapons for Moslem rebels had arrived in the small, developing islands in the region from a foreign country that he did not identify. Analysis said they believed that Libya was the source of the arms.

Colonel Cabanig said the weapons

were expected to be used in a conflict between the United States and Japan, to offer aid and investment.

They also have said there is a need to show greater sensitivity to regional concerns about French nuclear testing and the issue of independence for New Caledonia.

Australian officials said that on a visit to Vanuatu in March, emissaries of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, had made preparations to open a diplomatic mission and had offered to provide

assistance to the Foundation.

"The Aegean Foundation," 10-12 Kifissia Avenue, 151-25 Ammochouss, Athens, Greece.

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Nominations are invited to be submitted along with the articles to the Foundation.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Shot in America's Foot

Friday was the day President Reagan went to war — against the United States. He signed an order doubling the price of an array of electronic imports from Japan. The Japanese will surely feel the blow, but so will all America.

The proclamation slaps these products with 100 percent tariffs to punish Japan for violating an agreement to restrict trade in microchips. There are three things wrong with that: One, it was an odious agreement, rammed down Japan's throat in a sorry surrender to U.S. protectionists; it created a price-fixing cartel. Two, it is not clear that Japan violated it. Three, heavy sanctions for such an offense in such a world economic climate are folly.

Unquestionably, many Americans resent Japan's foreign trade tactics and Japanese capacity to refine U.S. inventions and then overwhelm U.S. markets, while barring their doors to foreign competition. America is not saint when it comes to freezing out imports, but there is still much truth behind the resentment. But the two countries' trade relations are intricate. Brutal retaliation may be exhilarating, but it satisfies no sense of justice to shoot oneself in the foot.

The specific issue concerns the tiny silicon chips imprinted with thousands of circuits that animate computers and electronic devices. Last year the Reagan administration came under heavy pressure from American chip makers losing business, workers losing jobs and the congressmen who represent them. The administration proceeded to find the Japanese guilty of "dumping" chips, that is, undercutting other manufacturers by selling below cost.

The accepted next step would have been to impose an offsetting tariff. Instead, the administration forced Japan into last summer's agreement to rig prices and buy more U.S. chips. Consider whom that agreement ultimately punishes: American consumers.

Last month the government said Japan was not complying and the president announced his intention to retaliate.

Japan responded with tighter controls on its producers, let everyone hope that it does not also counteract. With economic activity already sluggish in both countries, the last thing the world needs is for them to plunge into trade war. Just the announcement that Mr. Reagan would resort to retaliation triggered turmoil in the financial markets: they have not settled down since.

His proclamation hits at selected products that contain Japanese chips, avoiding popular products for which a 100 percent price hike would set off a howl. Even so, at hearings this week, dozens of importers protested. Among them, police officials testified that it would put a prohibitive price on sophisticated Japanese fingerprint systems they have already ordered.

The one disturbing argument for retaliation concerns defense: U.S. microchip production is vital to the nation's security. But that is an argument for developing production techniques to rival Japan's, not for building walls to preserve the American industry as is. In any case, the dispute involves mass-produced chips, not the cutting-edge circuitry in which America still prevails.

The way to build a stronger industry is by letting it consolidate, through joint research and mergers; with subsidies and antitrust waivers if necessary, but preferably on its own. In dealing with the stubborn Japanese, the only sensible strategy is to keep pressing on all fronts — to badger them relentlessly for more access to their markets and for economic policies that increase consumption and reduce their extreme dependence on exports.

President Reagan, however, seems determined to give in to the protectionists. America will pay.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Weight of the Dollar

Interest rates, unfortunately, have risen sharply in the United States over the past several weeks. The increase has been particularly severe for long-term debt. Some mortgage lenders have raised their rates 2 percentage points since mid-March. It is connected to the fall of the dollar in the foreign exchange market, and government policy will not be able to do much about it.

It is not solely the demand for loans that is pushing up interest. There is also a decline in the flow of money available to be lent.

The United States has been living well for the past four years on money borrowed from foreigners. When foreign lenders and investors sent their money to America they had to buy dollars. That bid the dollar up on world currency exchange markets, and is the principal reason for the extraordinary rise of the dollar in the early 1980s. At the same time, this flow of foreign money increased the supply of credit available to American borrowers and helped bring interest rates down.

Now that process may have begun to run in reverse. It is still too early to see the pattern precisely. But it is clear that less foreign money is coming into the United States than a year or two ago. U.S. investment has to be financed either by American

savings or by foreign money, and American savings have been declining steadily.

Gross savings averaged more than 15 percent of GNP in the late 1970s. The average figure is now about 12 percent. For a time the foreigners' money compensated for some of that drop in Americans' willingness to save. But as foreigners grow less enthusiastic about sending their money to the United States, the competition for a shrinking pool of savings is becoming visible in the rising interest rates.

What should the government — specifically the Federal Reserve Board — do? It can expand the money supply further to try to hold rates down and encourage economic growth. But the rapid fall of the dollar cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely. To stabilize it will probably require higher interest rates, and the Federal Reserve's chief responsibility is to protect the dollar.

The dollar's exchange rate is not a remote abstraction, of interest only to bankers and economists. Perhaps Americans are not quite used to the idea, but it is connected directly to many things that have great weight in their national life — interest rates, unemployment rates and, consequently, perhaps even next year's presidential election.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Great Opportunity, Great Risk

Once again, it is urgent to wait. All the European leaders think so. Mikhail Gorbachev has suddenly hit the accelerator and left NATO faced with one of the most important decisions in its nearly 40 years. The tensions introduced by Mr. Gorbachev are literally explosive. It is understandable that the Europeans — otherwise tempted by the simple charm of Gorbachevian sirens — will now take time to think it over. We can dream, as Lenin so judiciously advised. The enormity of the stakes for NATO requires a political response of equal measure.

— Liberation (Paris).

If a zero option on medium-range missiles were to lead directly to the removal of [shorter-range] missiles, NATO's flexible defense strategy would be annulled and the clock turned back by 25 years.

— Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen).

What Mr. Gorbachev is doing is designed to undermine the twin pillars on which NATO is founded — the coupling of the United States to Europe and the threatened early use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to attack by superior Soviet conventional forces. The fact that those pillars have both become somewhat shaky with age does nothing to lessen the awfulness of the dilemma Mr. Gorbachev has posed for Europe.

Those who argue that flexible response will be safeguarded by the nuclear weapons which would be left after a Gorbachev super-deal are deluding themselves. It is equally wrong to suppose that European governments might at last spend enough money to secure deterrence with conventional forces.

Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives have exposed decades of hypocrisy. It is time for European political leaders to indulge in a little straight-talking, before it is too late.

— The Independent (London).

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The West Should Shed Its Fear and Strike an Arms Deal

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The 1979 decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to put medium-range American missiles in Europe unless the Soviets pulled theirs out is now coming full circle. Mikhail Gorbachev said yes, he would go. The major European allies then said something would have to be done about the huge Soviet advantage (estimated to be 9 to 1) in shorter-range missiles. Mr. Gorbachev said get rid of them all.

Now NATO is torn. West Germany, Britain and France do not like the idea of coming so near to denuclearizing Europe while Moscow has a big advantage in conventional arms. They worry about whether they could count on the U.S. "shield" if that meant all-out intercontinental nuclear war in case Western non-nuclear defenses were overwhelmed.

Linked together, these arguments sound redundant and inverted from countries that had been urging the United States to negotiate arms reduction for some of that drop in Americans' willingness to save. But as foreigners grow less enthusiastic about sending their money to the United States, the competition for a shrinking pool of savings is becoming visible in the rising interest rates.

The confusion, and there really is confusion in Western establishments now, spotlights the failure all these years to develop contingency planning for arms control alongside military planning.

This near-whispering response to the Soviet "da" campaign shows disappointingly little confidence or capacity for decision. But it is under-

standable in one sense. Balanced or not, the existing NATO strategy of "flexible response," threatening use of nuclear weapons against massive conventional attack, has kept the peace for two generations. It has been easy to argue its frightening faults, but it worked.

Meanwhile, peace has enabled Western Europe to grow prosperous and leave the East far behind. Not everyone was so sure that would happen when Nikita Khrushchev said, "We will bury you." So despite fears about the staggering concentration of arms on their continent, European leaders are uneasy about tinkering with NATO's arsenal. It is a case of the devil you know...

Prudence is essential on these fateful issues. But it is not a reason to stick in a rut, especially a rut bristling with nuclear arms. The time has come to summon the courage to climb out. The reverse reflects the reality that arms and fears cause each other and it is hard to get rid of one first.

Nonetheless, there has to be a breakthrough somewhere to disarmament if there is not eventual to be a breakout of force. The deal being negotiated now is a good start. It would be less worrisome for the allies, and probable American critics, if there were a clearer idea of where it ought to lead and how to get there. So much effort has been put into waging the Cold War, and so little into seeking ways out, that there are no guidelines.

Walt W. Rostow, President Lyndon Johnson's national security adviser, has come up with a thoughtful, if general, approach in his article "On

Ending the Cold War," in the current Foreign Affairs. At least he is looking ahead.

Among professionals in Sovietology, there are "dealers" and "squeezers," in the crisp words of the Rand Corporation's Arnold Horstek. "Dealers" want agreement with the Soviets for its own sake, without admitting that it will not be available without some squeeze. "Squeezers" forget that they will not get anywhere without being willing to deal, and they will lose public support and the job to squeeze.

Mr. Rostow is no "dealer." But he has laid out a long-term agenda for changing East-West relations with three major points: dealing with the nuclear arms race, Soviet acceptance of a power balance that would assure nobody else can dominate Eastern Europe so it can renounce hegemony, and rules to keep the Cold War out of regional conflicts.

As he points out, this would not be easy, and at best it would take a long time. Still, it offers a goal to measure whether each proposed step is in the right direction. Since each step could change the climate and reduce tensions along with arms, there is even a chance of acceleration after the tough beginning is engaged.

There is no need to look for Mr. Gorbachev's intentions in tea leaves. The need is to decide what is in the West's best interest as the process evolves. Certainly that is to reinforce peace. Political, social and economic rivalry with Moscow would continue, but there is no reason to fear that.

An agreement with the Soviets would be a triumph for President Reagan after serious setbacks.

All the better for all concerned.

The New York Times.

In a Weary Israel, a Leadership Revolution Is Dawning

By Gideon Samet

TEL AVIV — There is something new in the air and it is not just spring. For the first time, there is talk here of a sweeping change of leadership. Unlike Menachem Begin's victory of 1977, when an angry and disillusioned electorate kicked out one team to put in another, the urge these days seems to be for a deeper change that would cut across party lines. Labor and Likud stand equally discredited. The shift in the air seems more generational than ideological.

Israelis are conservative in the profoundest sense. They are apprehensive about change to the point that they will instinctively stick with any setup if it is just barely tolerable. But this inertia is now being challenged by a weariness so deep that it is becoming militant. It is not just the scandals or the anthology of blunders or the cover-ups. It is the sense that the leaders — erratic and constantly fighting with one another — have overstayed their welcome.

So independence, Israel has at its core a question: Who can guarantee us and worried Israelis that the new will be better than the old?

For years it was inconceivable to Israelis that someone who was not on the bridge in the 1960s could be at the helm in the 1980s. This assumption is

just beginning to be nudged out of the public consciousness, pushed out by the Lebanon war, the secret service scandal, Iran and now by the Jonathan Jay Pollard spying affair. But perhaps, more important, there is, across this nation, which has put an unparalleled trust in its leaders, a growing feeling that they are now committed mainly to their own survival, that they are protecting each other beyond party lines.

There is some irony in this need for protection. These are good times in Israel. The stores are full of goods and customers. All flights abroad are booked two months ahead. The annual inflation rate now is about what the monthly rate was two years ago. New American films and fads and compact discs arrive here within weeks.

So why new leaders?

Since independence, Israel has had good people to lead it. A younger generation was hardly ever given a chance. A few, like Moshe Dayan, made it to the top, but only at a relatively advanced age. Without regeneration, the quality of the leading group has lost its luster. According to most observers, the level of the Israeli political elite has been on a downward slope since the state's creation in 1948.

A change 10 years ago in the municipal elections system, in which there was movement to direct representation, clearly showed that a hid-

erous aspiration to prime minister.

Take the able Moshe Kattav, 41, minister of labor (at 23, he was the youngest municipality chief in Israel). Would he make a worse prime minister than his Likud party leader, Mr. Shamir, 71? In the same party, there is no reason why a few of the "princes" could not rise to the very top: the chief delegate to the United Nations, Benjamin Netanyahu, 38; member of the Knesset like Dan Meridor, 40, and Ehud Olmert, 42; Mr. Begin's son, Benjamin, 44, or Meir Shavit, 38, the extremely successful mayor of Yavne.

On the Labor side, the choice is smaller. None of the 120 Knesset members is younger than 36. Still, Labor members include the minister of economy and planning, Gad Ya'alon, 49; the party secretary general, Uri Baran, 49; the energy minister, Moshe Shahal, 51, and an upcoming finance expert, Chaim Ramon, 36.

The former military chief of staff, Mordechai Gur, 56, who recently quit his job as health minister to protest the secret service cover-up, harbors aspirations to be prime minister.

And Yossi Sarid, 46, from the leftist Ratz party, who moved there from Labor, disillusioned, carried with him talent and a quick wit hardly matched in Israeli politics. A bright, promising figure looms from the military, Brigadier General Ehud Barak, 45, chief of the Central Command, a former head of army intelligence, with Labor leanings.

Recent experience confirms that the present leaders are incapable of admitting their blunders. What the country both needs and deserves is change — a clean sweep.

They lack the experience of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his most senior ministers. But they also do not share their liabilities. What can best characterize such a varied group, besides eagerness to do a good job, is perhaps a pragmatic willingness not to regard any stone in the Holy Land as too overgrown to be overturned.

A change 10 years ago in the municipal elections system, in which there was movement to direct representation, clearly showed that a hid-

erous aspiration to prime minister.

And Yossi Sarid, 46, from the leftist Ratz party, who moved there from Labor, disillusioned, carried with him talent and a quick wit hardly matched in Israeli politics. A bright, promising figure looms from the military, Brigadier General Ehud Barak, 45, chief of the Central Command, a former head of army intelligence, with Labor leanings.

Recent experience confirms that the present leaders are incapable of admitting their blunders. What the country both needs and deserves is change — a clean sweep.

The writer is a columnist for the newspaper Haaretz and editor of Politics, a monthly. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Green Line: All It Does Is to Divide

By Edward F. Feighan

The writer, a Democratic congressman from Ohio, is a member of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

WASHINGTON — The opinion column by Amy E. Schwartz (IHT, April 10), set out to provide an "equal hearing" for the Turkish community on Cyprus. But her uncritical assessment of the Turkish-Cypriot case avoids even the pretense of balance and belies the suggestion that the Turks came "late and rather clumsily to the world propaganda game."

As the article notes, the Turkish Army invaded Cyprus in 1974 following a coup against President Makarios's government. Rightly, Turkish Cypriots feared this extremist junta. So did all Cypriots: The new regime lasted less than a week.

After a short interval, constitutional order was restored, and Archbishop Makarios returned to the presidency. Yet Turkish troops stayed and expanded their hold to 40 percent of the island. United Nations resolutions have repeatedly condemned this illegal occupation. But the troops — more than 30,000 of them — are still there today.

Mrs. Schwartz also fails to analyze the "shaggy dog" observation that the Greek Cypriots are stonewalling a settlement.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

ECONOMIC SCENE

Can the Markets Be Trusted To Narrow the Trade Gap?By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK.—The massive U.S. trade deficit and the huge surpluses of Japan, West Germany and the newly industrialized Asian nations could become the focal point of the 1988 presidential campaign. The U.S. trade imbalance, which widened again in February, is already imposing severe strains on international relations.

At the German-American conference of political and business leaders in Berlin last week, Robert D. Hormats, vice president for international affairs at Goldman, Sachs and a former U.S. assistant secretary of state, warned against what he called "wrong-headed solutions" to the trade problem:

- Imposing barriers on imports, which could provoke retaliation and cause a downward spiral in world trade.
- Inducing further depreciation of the dollar, which would increase inflation, retard foreign growth and cut the market for American exports.

• Deliberately creating a recession in the United States, which could cause a global slump.

• Stimulating major inflation as a means of repudiating the repayment of foreign debt, which could lead to a world financial catastrophe.

As undesirable as those alternatives are, Mr. Hormats said, the status quo is impossible. He said that the question was not whether the U.S. deficit would decline, but how—in an orderly or disorderly way.

If the \$170 billion deficit posted by the United States in 1986 were to be cut to just \$50 billion in the next three or four years, which countries would absorb the \$120 billion cut? Japan, West Germany and others have been struggling to avoid such a shrinkage of their trade surpluses. But the trade problem cannot be solved until they face up to that necessity.

THOSE COUNTRIES have sought to maintain their currencies roughly at their current levels, but that appears increasingly impossible unless fundamental economic forces are altered. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury, James A. Baker 3d, frequently has been accused of "talking the dollar down." But when he has said supportive things about the dollar, insisting that "a more solid basis for sustained growth and international financial stability" is urgent, the markets have paid no heed and instead have continued to mark the dollar down.

This trend represents the markets' judgment not so much of Mr. Baker's credibility, but of underlying economic forces. Some Americans at the Berlin conference thought it was pointless or even counterproductive for the United States to try to interfere with the markets' action.

"Only one thing will correct the imbalances — the market," said Donald M. Kendall, chairman of the executive committee of Peapic Inc. "The Japanese may take a little steam out of the tea kettle, but Europe will not do anything. The only thing left is to let the market forces of exchange work."

But with the recent high volatility in currencies and the bond and stock markets, and the failure of the trade deficit to shrink, other economists are worried.

The policy issue facing the United States and other governments now is whether to let the market forces operate, trusting that even if there is an interim of disorder, they will ultimately restore balance to exchange rates in world trade; or to keep trying to achieve a consensus with Japan, West Germany and others for a more orderly solution to the problems of exchange rates, growth and economic expansion.

The Reagan administration is still pressing forward on the second route. But it has had only limited and wavering support from Japan and West Germany. That may change as the other countries contemplate the extremely painful market adjustment process they are facing, with their currencies appreciating, their exports threatened and their economies stagnating.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		April 17							
		U.S.	DM	Fr.	HL	GMR	BP.	SP.	Yen
Asterdam	Closed								
Buenos Aires	Closed								
Buenos Aires	Closed								
London	Closed								
Milan	120.10	51.8525	77.025	51.427	—	42.025	34.44	51.025	90.00
New York	Closed								
Paris	Closed								
Tokyo	142.10	32.176	70.02	32.74	11.07	10.71	30.27	10.00	—
Zurich	Closed								
1 ECU	Closed								
1 EDU	1.0297	0.3795	1.3405	0.3795	14.875	10.2	40.713	1.3225	18.00
(a) Commercial firms (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) not quoted (g) N/A not available (h) To buy one pound: \$15.50 (i)									

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Other Dollar Values		April 17						
		U.S.	Currency per U.S.	U.S. per	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Argentina	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Australia	1.4084	1.00	0.7025	1.4084	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bol. Rep. Ar.	32.82	1.00	3.1225	32.82	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Brazil	1.2001	1.00	0.8225	1.2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canada	1.2721	1.00	0.7725	1.2721	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Denmark	1.426	1.00	0.7025	1.426	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Iceland	1.2001	1.00	0.8225	1.2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Malta	1.2001	1.00	0.8225	1.2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	1.2001	1.00	0.8225	1.2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	1.2001	1.00	0.8225	1.2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.K.	1.2001	1.00	0.8225	1.2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.S.R.	1.2001	1.00	0.8225	1.2001	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Sources: Interbank Bank (Brazilian); Banco Comercio Italiano (Malta); Banco Notiziario (Portuguese); Paris (Tunis); IMF (SDR); BAIU (Iceland); Trelawny; Geotrust; Geotrust (SDR). Rates notifiable to Interbank. Reprints of \$1 million minimum (not cumulative). (SDR), Rates notifiable to Interbank. Reprints of \$1 million minimum (not cumulative).

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits		April 16						
		Swiss	French	German	ECU	Fr.	SP.	Yen
1 month	4.5%-5%	3-3.5%	3-3.5%	4.5%-5%	4.5%-5%	4.5%-5%	4.5%-5%	4.5%-5%
3 months	5.5%-6%	4.5%-5%	4.5%-5%	5.5%-6%	5.5%-6%	5.5%-6%	5.5%-6%	5.5%-6%
4 months	6.5%-7%	5.5%-6%	5.5%-6%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%
1 year	6.5%-7%	5.5%-6%	5.5%-6%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%	6.5%-7%

Asian Dollar Deposits		April 16						
		1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	SP.	Yen	
United States	Closed	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	
France	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	
Japan	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	
South Korea	6.17	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	
Thailand	5.59	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	
Malaysia	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	
China	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	

Source: Reuters.

Key Money Rates		April 16						
		U.S.	Fr.	HL	GMR	BP.	SP.	Yen
Discount rate	Closed	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Prime rate	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Commercial paper	6.17	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09
3-month Treasury bills	5.59	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.58
6-month Treasury bills	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
3-month CDs	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
6-month CDs	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25

Source: Reuters.

Gold

		April 16	
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ARTS/LEISURE

Byzantine Art: Tip of the Iceberg

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Byzantine art is a little known reality, as complex in its multiple facets as its denomination sounds straightforward. A sale at Christie's that included one of the most important Byzantine objects d'art discovered since World War II, an exhibition at the Bernheimer Gallery, where some previously unrecorded works represent astonishing art historical discoveries, and an improvised but remarkable exhibition of icons at the Roy-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

al Academy will convince even the best informed connoisseur that the tip of the iceberg is only just emerging.

In Christie's auction held on April 9, a processional cross, 58 centimeters (almost 23 inches) high not counting the staff, turned up out of the blue among unrelated European works of art of much later date. Only a handful of dealers were aware of its existence. The iron core covered with silver foil is decorated on the front side with low relief medallions and formal ornament done in the repoussé technique and gilded; on the reverse with incised scenes, nickel and gilded. It has been damaged. On the front, a strip of silver with formal ornament is missing on the left arm. On the back, much of the incised detail has been gone over with a point. Close parallels to its elaborate decoration are provided by two crosses, in the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire in Geneva. These, and the structural resemblance to the famous Adhimose cross in the Benaki Museum Athens, point to the late 10th century.

According to dealing circles, the cross was dug up in the early 1960s in Eskisehir, Turkey. It was then acquired by the late Mr. Zacos, a Greek dealer based in Switzerland, for a reported \$200,000, a staggering amount at the time, a price that made it unsaleable until the buyer's death. Yanni Petropoulos, one of three or four dealers worldwide in Byzantine art, says that it was for \$300,000 when he saw it in 1972. On April 9, the cross went up to \$330,000, about \$535,000 today, but substantially less in real terms than the reported 1960s price. Surprisingly, the buyer was the Réunion des Musées Nationaux, the French national museum agency, said to be acting on behalf of the Musée de Cluny in Paris. This is the first time that French museums have bought at auction a piece of Byzantine art for any significant sum. The importance of the cross and the surprise it caused some curators may account for the highly uncharacteristic move.

Many visitors will experience a comparable surprise as they walk

into the exhibition of "East Christian Art" at Bernheimer's, across from Sotheby's back entrance on St. George Street. Petropoulos, who organized it, says it is his way of celebrating the 12th anniversary of "Asia," the art dealership he set up with a partner in 1974. An architect by training, Petropoulos was studying the interaction of Byzantine and Islamic architecture when he went into dealing. A London-educated Greek who comes from an old Constantinople family, he from the beginning divided his interests between Byzantine and Islamic art. A born internationalist, he intended his exhibition to make the point that Byzantine art, too, was international.

Yet, some of the pieces in this show leave no doubt as to the tremendous differences that separated the diverse areas so glibly lumped together by art historians under the blanket denomination "Byzantine." Aramaic-speaking Syria, including the big chunk that now lies in Turkey with the oldest Christian cities of Syria, Antioch (Antakya) and Edessa (Urfi), had less in common with the Greek world than Germany did with Italy in the 16th century.

The most astonishing objet d'art in the exhibition is a silver dish dug up at Horns, in Syria. It illustrates a style that differs from any known silver vessel that can be pinned down to Greece. A rider holding a staff executed in low relief appears in a central roundel, framed by a diaper pattern extending over the slightly incurving sides. The geometricism of the intersecting beaded lines, each lozenge enclosing a rosette, is purely Eastern. The overall composition is a masterpiece in design balance. The horseman appears to be galloping through an ever-widening space thanks to the rhythmic effect created by the lozenge pattern on a curving surface. Despite some damage — a short strip of the rim incised with a palmette motif is missing — the dish is a sensational discovery.

While it is to be expected that the ongoing digging in Syria and the areas that were historically part of it in southern Turkey and Palestine, should bring to light unsuspected works of art, it is more of a shock to discover how little we know about later Byzantine culture. A cross carved in cherry wood, datable to the 17th century, is a masterpiece of Greek art from a period supposed to have been steeped in decadence. Its carving in high relief all along the surface of the cross gives it the appearance of a monument in miniature.

Even painting, the most frequently celebrated aspect of Byzantine creation, still eludes us to a large extent. Part of the reason lies in the nature of the art. Frescoes cannot be moved unless they are fragments from ruined monuments. And icons, i.e. sacred im-



St. John the Baptist, 15th century.

ages of devotion, are not easily moved either as the Royal Academy found out when the Ermoupolis on Sifnos massive refused to allow a Dormition of the Virgin to be trundled around in the name of culture, thus leaving the exhibition one picture short and its catalogue with one color plate in excess. Those icons that have left their churches or monasteries are good for mostly war casualties of the 20th century.

Two admirable icons of the 14th century, unknown to all but a few scholars, are ascribed to Constantinople in the Bernheimer Gallery exhibition, a Transfiguration and an image of Jesus the Savior. Points of comparison to both are provided by the famous frescoes in the Chora monastery in Constantinople, which became the Kariye Camii in Istanbul after the city fell to the Turks in 1453. Neither icon would have been likely to travel west had not Constantinople, whose population was still largely Greek in this century, been virtually emptied of its original inhabitants and its churches turned into empty shells.

The process continues, conveniently undocumented. One of the most stunning paintings at Bernheimer's is a 15th-century icon of St. John the Baptist, which was sold a few years ago at Christie's. Petropoulos points to parallels with an image of St. Peter from the Church of the Virgin of Asinou in Cyprus, now in the hands of the Republic of Cyprus's department of antiquities. The most spectacular one to be seen in the exhibition is an "Adoration of the Magi" that offers a curious Byzantine interpretation of 16th-century Venetian Mannerism. It is signed by one Domenikos, considered by many to be Domenikos Theotokopoulos, known as El Greco. But the image shows how Greek art was by then getting drowned in the stream of influence brought by three centuries of Western domination before the Turks took over. Modern Greeks relish that Italianate aspect of late Byzantine art, heavily emphasized in the Royal Academy exhibition. The irony of history is that its neighbor Turkey followed the same way to decadence. And it too has an inordinate fondness for what, Topkapi Sarayi guides say curiously, is Turk Rokoko.

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Other discoveries

ACROSS

1 Pinnacle
5 Bivouac
9 Singing syllable
12 Unshur
16 Molls
18 The Wright stuff
20 Propriety moshback
21 Roman nonsensical verse?
23 Hungered for
24 Jackie's second
25 Completed
26 "Such... have own . . .": Lydgate
27 Twits
28 Town in Hungary
30 Verse or form start
31 Grate builder
32 Beethoven's "Für —"
33 Hangover problems for Conrad?
37 Eur. sea
40 Repos, e.g.
41 Due follower

ACROSS

42 Dickinson or a Bronx
43 Poe's Annabel
44 Navy V.I.P.
45 Movie pooh
47 Dirt
48 Polygonal recess
49 Family man's home group?
53 Fouled up
54 Herr's "Alas!"
57 Al Tar is one
58 Streams in "America"
59 Washington, e.g.
60 Smug Elizabethan attire
62 Summoned to court
63 Knockout
64 Attorney, e.g.
65 Etienne's cousin
66 Franklin's mother
67 Chess pcs.
68 Heats for Heathcliff
69 Sports to wax lyrical over?
72 Involved with Cretan king
73 Witness

ACROSS

74 Coque
75 Conservation org.
78 Chinese truth
79 Kind of scheme
80 Fiacre
81 Biola division
82 Fruit tree
84 Coarse, witty New England verse?
87 What tyros must learn
88 Tends (toward)
90 High spot
91 Biblical cheater
93 Soup server
94 Medieval haven
96 Nile denizen, for short
97 Cpl. or sgt.
98 More slothful
99 Cleaned up
103 Happening
104 Malediction
105 Plow sole
106 Ariz. city
107 Brooks or Allen
108 Divorces
109 Witness

DOWN

1 Feeling guilt or remorse
2 Sacred voice music
3 Zenith
4 Author LeShan
5 Esteries
6 State
7 "Cara —," 1954 song
8 Soft touch
9 Is appropriate
10 Lover's — "O'More"
11 Faulkner hero
12 Cultivated land in the Southwest
13 Latin lad's practical joke?

DOWN

14 Fruit drinks
15 Blushing
17 Berates
19 Man in the van of a clan
20 Very prim or precise
22 Ballerina Evdokimova
23 Cat's — (game)
29 On — Boat to China, 1948 song
30 Musical instr.: 31 Injuries
32 Perfume base
34 Midsize nation
35 Messenger
36 Gives off

DOWN

38 Mormon state: 1849
39 Group in a textile plant
45 in honor of
46 Center
47 Certain Parisian deserts
48 River through the Downs
50 "The — of Greece": 51 Pyramids
51 Exhausts
52 Faded French skier
53 Peer
54 Human
55 Diadem or wreath

BOOKS

THE BODY SILENT
By Robert F. Murphy. 242 pages. \$17.95. Henry Holt, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10175.

Reviewed by Marilyn Rousse

SUPPOSE YOU woke up one morning with a minor muscle spasm and over the course of the next several years found yourself experiencing the increasing deterioration of your body, to the point of becoming quadriplegic, unable to get across a room without the use of a motorized wheelchair, unable to wash, dress, feed yourself or conduct most daily activities without assistance. How do you imagine your life might change?

For Robert J. Murphy, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, this supposition is far from academic. Over the past 15 years, he has experienced profound physical changes as the result of the growth of an inoperable tumor on his spinal cord. His physical metamorphosis pales, however, in comparison to the social transformation he has undergone, from revered teacher, scholar, husband and father to a member of a highly stigmatized minority group: the disabled.

In his book, "The Body Silent," Murphy poignantly describes many of his personal struggles. For example, he takes us along the tortuous route by which he finally obtains an accurate diagnosis for a condition originally dismissed as psychological. He

also shares the painful moment of realization — on his way to the funeral of his colleague Margaret Mead — that he can no longer walk. But even more important, he brings the perceptions of an anthropologist to bear on the social status of disabled people in our society. As he notes, few anthropologists have studied the experiences of disabled persons in our culture, mainly because these social scientists, as much as anyone else, have internalized their society's discomfort and negative attitudes toward people with disabilities.

Murphy recognizes that "disability is defined by society and given meaning by culture; it is a social malady." This social construct reflects the myths, fears and misunderstandings that society imposes on as much as one-fifth of the adult population of the United States, including this reviewer. Prejudice, not physical limitations, is the true source of the lower education, employment and income levels which those of us who are disabled face. Disability thus emerges as a civil rights issue rather than a health issue, with many parallels between disabled persons and other oppressed minority groups.

Murphy's trenchant and unsentimental analysis of the position and image of disabled people in our

society also tells us much about our culture's shared illusions. For example, it reveals the extent of our obsession with the myth of the perfect body — jogging, health clubs, diets — which sets unreachable standards for everybody. And the reality of people with disabilities gives the lie to the fantasy that one can be totally independent.

People love their illusions, so a clearly imperfect, physically dependent person is a threat. Typically, nondisabled people handle the threat by regarding disabled people as "special," a subhuman species, with disability seen as their only, and defining characteristic rather than as one of their many complex human features.

Regrettably, having clearly established the social nature of most barriers confronting disabled people, Murphy resorts to a painfully familiar response to social injustice — blaming the victim. He sees a negative self-image as the inevitable fate of disabled persons. "From my own experience and research and the work of others," he states, "I have found that the four most far-reaching changes in the consciousness of the disabled are: lowered self-esteem; the invasion and occupation of thought by physical deficits; a strong undercurrent of anger; and the acquisition of a new, total, and undesirable identity." In other words, he thinks that disabled people also stigmatize themselves, feel bad about themselves for internal reasons that social attitudes only reinforce. Thus Murphy despairs of the possibility that disabled people will ever be able to fully join the mainstream of society.

While much of the early psychoanalytic literature did suggest an inevitable link between disability and problems of self-esteem and identity, more recent writings have challenged such a biologically deterministic point-of-view, giving increasing importance to the role of family and community attitudes, pre-disability psychological make-up and a host of other factors.

Despite some shortcomings, "The Body Silent" is a compelling book. Murphy speaks about disability from the inside out and, along with a growing number of disabled people, is insistent that his voice be heard, although his body happens to be silent.

Harilyn Rousse, a psychotherapist and chairperson of the Association of Mental Health Practitioners with Disabilities, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

OSLO BEIJING AINS VISTA
SEEDS ABARAT SCOR IMPERF
SAFEACKING PERIOD
ASIDE ESTATE HESTON
STYLICULTURE WOOLIE BROWN
CARLOS EGO REPLACE
DTRA SETTING BRO SEET NORN
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ELSA SUBHOGH SALT
REMINGFUL TOTAMI VIGLIA
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SALSA ISTO STATUE ITEN
ELLER NASA MYSOB CCHE

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

Prize Money Pays Off at Boston Marathon

An Awesome Field for Monday's Race Includes Ikangaa, de Castella, Jones

The women's prize structure is has a more likely chance of being distributed than that for the men because of the outstanding field that will step to the starting line at noon in the little town of Hopkinton, west of Boston.

Jack Mahoney, special events coordinator for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., which last year committed \$10 million for 10 years to the race, has called it the best field since the 1984 Olympics, and possibly better.

It includes June Ikangaa of Tanzania, the world's top-ranked marathoner; defending champion Rob de Castella of Australia, ranked No. 2 in the world; Steve Jones of Wales, ranked No. 1 in 1985 and the second-fastest marathoner in history; John Treacy of Ireland, the 1984 Olympic silver medalist; Toshihiko Seko of Japan, the 1981 champion and No. 4 in the world; 1984-85 winner Geoff Smith of Britain; four-time champion Bill Rodgers of the United States, and 1986 U.S. road racer of the year Ed Eylesone.

The women's field is not as impressive because of the loss of Olympic gold medalist and U.S. record-holder Joan Benoit Samuelson, who has thigh injury, and Lorraine Moller of New Zealand, the 1984 champion who withdrew after suffering from an iron deficiency.

Still, it includes Olympic bronze medalist Rosa Mota of Portugal, 1980 Boston winner Jacqueline Gareau of Canada and 1985 champion Lisa Larsen Weidenbach.

Bonus money of \$25,000 will be given to any runner beating the men's course record of 2:07:51, set by de Castella last year, or the women's course mark of 2:22:43, set by Samuelson in 1983.

The bonus money for the men until de Castella's record in his first Boston Marathon, with its renowned Heartbreak Hill, the course had not been considered particularly fast.

Last year, de Castella pulled away

in the second half of the race, finishing nearly 3½ minutes ahead of the runner-up, Art Boileau of Canada.

■ Union Picketing Barred

A federal judge Thursday barred a hotel workers' union involved in a dispute with John Hancock from going ahead with a threatened disruption of Monday's race. The Associated Press reported.

But Domenec Bozzetto, president of Local 26 of the Hotel, Restaurant, Institutional Employees and Bartenders Union, indicated that the ruling would not keep union supporters away from the race.

As to what the union plans to do, Bozzetto said, "These plans are ongoing. We are refining them and to talk about them now would ruin the element of surprise."

The ruling by U.S. District Judge Walter J. Skinner came on a request by the National Labor Relations Board, which supported a claim by John Hancock.

John Hancock is blocking its attempts to organize workers at the company-owned Back Bay Hilton, while the NLRB and John Hancock say the union should be directing its organizing drive at the management firm that runs the hotel.

Based on a hearing Wednesday, U.S. District Judge Walter J. Skinner concluded that the union had "made veiled threats of action involving the marathon" and cited an advertisement published by the union asking citizens to "Accept Our Apologies For Any Disruption on April 20th."

He also noted that "Bozzetto is still local on television that no action would be too outrageous if necessary to accomplish the local's purpose."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hayes, on Heritage Golf Record, Leads by 2

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — Mark Hayes set a front-nine course record Thursday en route to a seven-under-par 64 that gave him a two-stroke lead after one round of the Heritage Classic golf tournament.

Hayes, 37, birdied the first three holes in shooting six-under-par 30 for the front nine at the difficult little Hilton Head Golf Links. His score broke the course record of 31 set by Jack Nicklaus in 1975 and equaled several times since.

Former Heritage winner Bernhard Langer of West Germany, Howard Twitty, Scott Hoch, John Cook and Mark Calcavecchia were at 66, with David Frost of South Africa and Steve Jones at 67 and defending champion Fuzzy Zoeller in a group at 68.

Corey Pavin, the only two-time winner on the PGA Tour this season, and U.S. Open champ Ray Floyd were at 69. Larry Mize, the new Masters champion, struggled to a 76 while Greg Norman of Australia, who lost the playoff to Mize last weekend, was two under par until his tee shot hit a tree limb on the 14th hole, dropped onto a cart-path and kicked out of bounds. The double bogey led to a score of 72 and Norman saying, "Obviously, the golfing gods still don't like me."

NBA Suns Players Face Drug Indictments

NEW YORK (NYT) — As many as seven former and current members of the Phoenix Suns of the NBA have testified before a grand jury investigating drug use in the Phoenix area, according to a lawyer representing one of the players.

(KPNX-TV of Phoenix, in a report later confirmed by the director of the investigations, said Thursday that a county grand jury would indict center James Edwards, guards Jay Humphries and Grant Gondrezick and former player Garfield Heard, The Associated Press reported.)

Philip Goldstein, who represents William Bedford, the team's rookie center, said neither Walter Davis, the team's star guard who spent two days before the panel, nor Bedford were targets of the inquiry.

For the Record

Weightlifter He Zhongfang of China broke his world record Friday in the 52-kilogram (115-pound) division when he snatched 116.5 kilograms at the Asian at an international junior event in West Germany last May.

Temperate Sia has been rated the early favorite, at 5-2, for the Kentucky Derby, clearance at 4-1, Talmum at 5-1, Bet Twice at 8-1, Gone West at 10-1, Aly Sheba at 12-1 and Conquistador at 15-1, Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book said in Reno.

Quotable

• Reggie Jackson of the Oakland A's, on why he's not looking for any special ceremonies during his last year playing baseball: "I don't want a lot of hoopla because I'm a lot of hoopla anyway."

(LAT)

Un-Author-ized-Poetic License By Bert H. Kruse

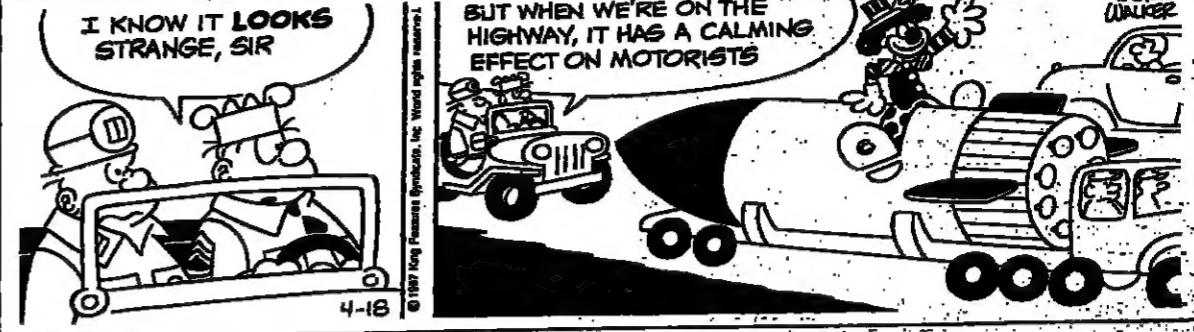
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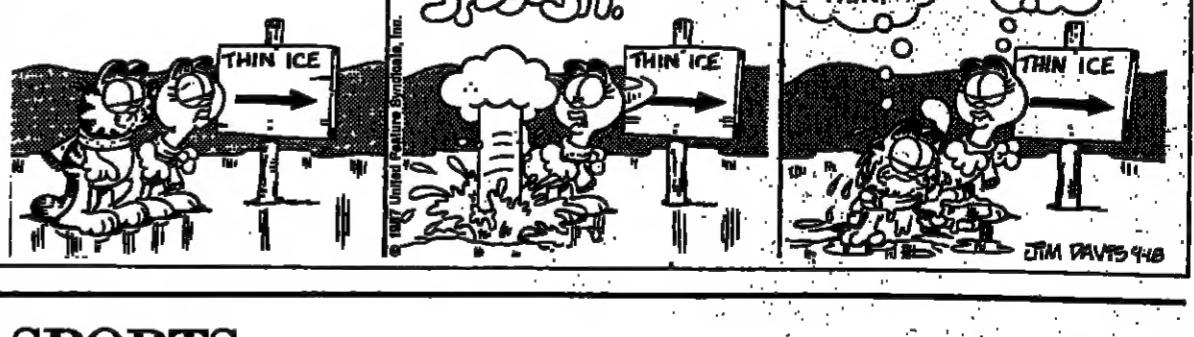
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Sports

Sports Briefs

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SPORTS

In Kansas City, 'Bo' Is Becoming a Nickname for Superman

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Conversations temporarily cease. Visits to the rest room are delayed. Vendors find it convenient to be at the head of an aisle, where they have a closer view of the field. No one looks hungry or thirsty, anyway. All eyes in Royals Stadium are watching No. 16 walking deliberately to home plate, twirling a bat as if it were a drum major's baton.

His name is in lights on the scoreboard and stitched on the back of his uniform shirt, but this is one player the fans already know without a scorecard. In Kansas City, it is not even necessary to call him by his last name. He's simply Bo.

"That's Bo, the way baseball fans say 'Reggie,'" said need to say "the Mick," "the Duke" and "the Babe." Two weeks into the season, in the second month of his major-league career — dating to September of last year — Bo Jackson is generating the kind of attention from which legends are made.

George Brett hit .390 in 1980 and the Royals' fans were respectful, watching a Rembrandt at home plate. Jackson shows a potential to hit home runs that threaten traffic on Interstate 10 and those same fans are on the edge of their seats, shouting, "Bo," buzzing like so many bees.

"I hope they aren't spoiled," Jackson said the other night. "I hope they see me as a baseball player, not Superman. I expect to contribute to the team but I'm not a one-man show."

After eight games, as he prepares for his first appearance in Yankee Stadium this weekend, Jackson is batting .452 with 3 home runs and 13 runs batted in. It's early, sure, but the Royals think they have something special.

John Schuerholz, the executive vice president and general manager, who admires he was leaning toward sending Jackson to the minor leagues at the end of spring training, now says, "I've never seen a more remarkable athlete than Bo Jackson. He has mystical qualities and a commitment to succeed. The one thing you learn about Bo is not to anticipate failure. He doesn't even think about it."

Teammates watch in amazement, marveling at his early season exploits. For example, 45 minutes after Tuesday night's game against the Detroit Tigers, some of the Royals first learned that Jackson had cracked his bat when he hit his second home run of the game, a towering grand slam over the right-center-field fence that traveled more than 420 feet (128 meters). They shook their heads, some wondering whether this was just an embellishment.

"When I hit it, I heard the bat crack," Jackson said, displaying the evidence: a splintering along the trademark. "I thought the ball was going to be caught on the warning track. But it kept going."

He sat at his locker, having removed his uniform shirt, revealing the sloped shoulders and heavily muscled upper torso of a football player. Jackson is 6 feet 1 inch (1.85 meters) and 222 pounds (100.6 kilograms). There was a scar slicing down his right

shoulder, a remembrance from his days as an all-America football running back at Auburn, where Jackson built a reputation that eventually earned him the Heisman Trophy in 1985.

Some people scoffed on that Saturday night in December 1985 at the Downtown Athletic Club in New York City when Jackson said he had not decided whether he would pursue a professional baseball or football career. The popular assumption was that he was using baseball as leverage, enhancing his bargaining position as the National Football League's prospective No. 1 draft choice.

"I like making fans out of people," Jackson said.

"I knew people were saying, 'Here this guy just won the Heisman Trophy and he talks about baseball.' But I don't listen to that malarkey. I was gonna do what I was gonna do. And if I suffered for it, then it was my decision."

Even as a youngster in Bessemer, Alabama, Jackson preferred baseball. But he turned down a contract offer from the Yankees after high school to accept a football scholarship at Auburn. Four years later, with the Heisman Trophy on his resume and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers offering substantially more money than the Royals, Jackson chose to pursue his first love.

"The thing about Bo, though, is his ability to retain what he's taught," Napoleon said. "You work on something a day or two and it sticks. He doesn't fall back into old habits."

Jackson is learning on the job. Every afternoon, he arrives at the stadium early, working with Napoleon. During batting practice, he is watched closely by Hal McRae, the Royals' batting coach and pinch-hitter.

McRae, for one, has cautioned about becoming overenthusiastic. "Bo is not out of the woods by no

natural ability — speed, strength and athletic instinct — and an unwavering determination to succeed. He has not played nearly enough baseball through the years to anticipate what a pitcher will throw in certain situations, how a ball will veer when it is hit to him in left field, or even how to take a proper lead on first base. But he wants to learn.

"I dedicated my work habits to baseball this spring," he said. "I eat and sleep baseball. And ninety-nine and three-quarters percent of the time, it was my mind to, I'm not saying he's the best player, but he has the most talent."

What upsets Jackson are the continued references to football. He is proud of what he achieved, but does not want to dwell on the subject. He managed a smile when reminded he is the only Heisman Trophy winner to hit a grand slam.

"My teammates call me the football player but that's good-natured," he said. "I went back to Auburn last year and could have gone to watch the last four games. But I didn't. I went hunting or to a shopping mall instead."

"I know that if I went to the games, people would say, 'Bo is leaning toward football again. Maybe, it wasn't the best thing to do, but it was what I had to do.'

"The agony the Royals will go through will be worth it," said the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson. "What an enjoyable agony. It was money well spent. By 1989, you're not going to want to throw the ball over the plate against him."



I was gonna do what I was gonna do. And if I suffered for it, then it was my decision.

— Bo Jackson

Maple Leafs, Jets, Flyers Gain Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The National Hockey League's last-place finishers of the past two seasons will meet Tuesday night to begin a division championship series, in the Norris Division, of course.

The Toronto Maple Leafs, the lowest team in the league two years ago, advanced Thursday night to the second round of the Stanley Cup playoffs with a 4-0 victory over the St. Louis Blues. The Detroit Red

NHL PLAYOFFS

Michael Jordan went over Randy Wittman of the Hawks to score two of his 61 points in a game the Bulls lost, 117-114.

Jordan Gets 61 Points, but Not Enough

By Mike Downey

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Michael Jordan scored 61 points Thursday night and became the first player in 24 years — and the only man other than Wilt Chamberlain — to score 3,000 in a National Basketball Association season.

Jordan now has 3,024 points, with a game remaining Friday night in Boston. With nine more points, Jordan can catch Chamberlain for the third highest one-season point total, but the 7-foot-1-inch (2.15-meter) Chamberlain's record totals of 4,029 (in 1961-62) and 3,586 (1962-63) are out of reach.

"I think it's a great compliment to be mentioned in the same sentence as Wilt, and a great achievement," said Jordan, who is 6-6. "It caps off a great season for me."

Although the Atlanta Hawks double-teamed and even triple-teamed him, Jordan broke the 3,000 barrier by scoring his 38th point on a lay-up early in the third period; he had 48 points by the end of three quarters.

With that lay-up, Jordan also completed a run of 23 straight points for the Bulls, another NBA record.

He has scored 53, 50 and 61 points in his last three games.

"The guy is phenomenal," said his coach, Doug Collins.

"Michael is one of the greatest ever to play the game," said the Hawks' coach, Mike Fratello.

Maybe most phenomenal of all Thursday was a breathing room-only crowd in Chicago Stadium announced as 18,122, left the creaky old arena talking about the shots Jordan missed.

At one point, he missed on a runaway dunk. No one could remember seeing him do that before.

He also missed Chicago's last two shots, a soft eight-footer under pressure with four seconds to play and a prayer from midcourt at the buzzer. As a result, the Bulls lost, 117-114, after leading most of the contest, and in all likelihood lost their shot at a .500 season, their record falling to 40-41 with only the Celtics left to play.

A subdued Jordan said afterward that he doubted he would ever again score as many points in one season. "I wouldn't want to," he said. "It'd much rather trade them in for more wins."

It was the fourth straight year that the team that had led the Adams Division in the regular season was eliminated in the first round of the playoffs, doubling its regular-season total.

Islanders, trailing by 3-2, had a power-play goal by LaFontaine at 11:31 of the second period, when he rebounded Makiela's shot. LaFontaine set up the go-ahead goal at 12:27 with a pass from his blue line and Makela, on a breakaway, beat a goalie, Bob Mason, with a backhander. Mason then put a shot

on net and LaFontaine shoveled it in for his third goal of the series. The Jets, who were swept by Calgary in the first round of last year's playoffs, will play the Edmonton Oilers in the Smythe final starting Tuesday in Edmonton, Alberta.

Flyers 5, Rangers 4: In the Patrick Division, in New York, Derek Smith and Doug Crossman scored first-period goals in support of rockie goalie Ron Hextall and New York was eliminated in six games.

Smith, at 9:18, gave the Flyers a lead they never relinquished. Hextall stopped 34 shots for his second shutout of the playoffs, doubling his regular-season total.

Islanders 3, Capitals 4: In the Adams Division, in Quebec, Peter Stastny's second goal of the game, at 6:05 of overtime, helped rally the Islanders in four of the past five postseasons, 19-7 in games in which they have faced elimination.

Nordiques 5, Whalers 4: In the Adams Division, in Quebec, Peter Stastny's second goal of the game, at 6:05 of overtime, helped rally the Islanders in four of the past five postseasons, 19-7 in games in which they have faced elimination.

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Islanders, trailing by 3-2, had a power-play goal by LaFontaine at 11:31 of the second period, when he rebounded Makiela's shot. LaFontaine set up the go-ahead goal at 12:27 with a pass from his blue line and Makela, on a breakaway, beat a goalie, Bob Mason, with a backhander. Mason then put a shot

on net and LaFontaine shoveled it in for his third goal of the series. The Jets, who were swept by Calgary in the first round of last year's playoffs, will play the Edmonton Oilers in the Smythe final starting Tuesday in Edmonton, Alberta.

Flyers 5, Rangers 4: In the Patrick Division, in New York, Derek Smith and Doug Crossman scored first-period goals in support of rockie goalie Ron Hextall and New York was eliminated in six games.

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POSTCARD**A Lush Caribbean Isle**

By Mark Kurlansky

ROSEAU, Dominica — Fluttering in through the clouds in a twin-prop 10-seat airplane to Canefield Airport, you can see what makes this place different — it's a Caribbean island with no beaches.

The rugged mountains drop straight into the blue sea. Most of the few patches of sand are volcanic black beach.

That means they are never going to make this place into a Nassau, Antigua or Barbados. What is a Caribbean playground with no beaches? It is, and probably will remain, a spot for nature lovers, pursuers of the wild, dreamer of remote obscure corners of the earth, for hikers, campers and those who long to wander in an orchid-strewn rain forest. It is more of a South American jungle than a Caribbean holiday.

Although the French were chased off the island by the British in 1795, it has retained as many French as British characteristics. This may be because it is wedged between the two French departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe.

The first language of Dominica is Creole, a blend of African syntax and French vocabulary. However, Dominicans also speak English with a characteristically West Indian accent.

The architecture is French Caribbean colonial. Ornate balconies called galleries are supported by posts and metal roofs have sweeping curved sides that come to a point in the center. Roseau may seem a little tattered, unpainted and rickety but this is the Caribbean and Roseau is a clean well-run Caribbean town.

Roseau even has two reasonably good restaurants. La Robe Creole is an attractive dark, tavern-looking place with stone walls and wooden beams. The other is Guyane, an even more casual place with a pleasant balcony overlooking one of the main streets of town.

The town's small wooden houses have not only electricity but television. There is no industry, no slums and few tourist ripoffs. Also few tourists.

The food is the first indication that something riotous is going on with nature in this island. Frogs legs are called mountain chicken —

cute name, you think. No, these frogs legs really are big enough to be confused with drumsticks. The crayfish found in the many rivers that wash the small island are the size of prawns. The terrain of Dominica is rugged, with sheer walls of green covered rock rising almost perpendicular in some spots. This ruggedness has made the island the last place in the Caribbean where the Carib Indians have survived. On most islands they were wiped out without a trace by the 18th century, their language and culture surviving only in South America.

But in Dominica, the British and English only succeeded in confusing them to the jagged tropical ridges and valleys of the northeast which in 1902 was declared a reserve to protect their culture.

According to Ann Timothy, the Carib representative in parliament, there are 3,200 Caribs left. But many of them, like her, are products of mixed marriage. The language has been dying out although there have been recent efforts to revive it. The *karbe*, the traditional Carib thatched roofed house, is rarely seen. Some crafts such as basket weaving are preserved and the people still fish along the coast and through the quiet dark rivers in their dug-out canoes.

Most of the rest of the island is wild lush unrestrained nature. A hundred dark quiet rivers wind through forests of wild boars and agouti, a small black rabbit-like animal that locals say is excellent eating.

There is a forest in the center of the island where rain falls almost every night, dripping down the vines and sprinkling the orchids that sprout along the tree branches.

One of the best jumping off spots for hiking is Trafalgar where a tall waterfall of both cold and hot mineral water tumbles near the Hotel Popopole, a simple six-room inn where double rooms cost \$30 a night or \$50 with meals.

From here you can hire guides for hiking. The best known trip is a seven-hour trek to the boiling lake, a geyser pool. On the way you pass through not only the rain forest but the "valley of desolation," several acres of barren volcanic rock in varying colors with vents of steam pushing up from cracks.

Mark Kurlansky is a journalist based in Miami.

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